

ALABAMA REPORTER.

TALLADEGA, ALA.

M. H. CRUIKSHANK, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, May 4, 1865.

FOR GOVERNOR
COL. M. J. BULGER.

FOR CONGRESS

Fourth Congressional District

Hon. M. H. Cruikshank.

Company B, 5th Ala.

We learn that a large portion of this company as well as the greater portion of Battle's Brigade were captured in a charge made by the enemy on our works on the 22d of April. G. W. Hannah, young Wallis, from the eastern portion of this county, and one of the Stoneciphers were killed. At the surrender of Gen. Lee there were but nineteen of the 5th Ala. and only thirteen guns.

The Assassination.

President Lincoln died on the morning of the 15th from the effects of his wound. The last authentic account from Secretary Seward was that he had received a little and they thought he might recover, rumor states however that he died also. His son and attendant who were wounded at the same time are reported dead. We have also had rumors to the effect that Andrew Johnson and Sec'y Stanton had both been assassinated. We have not been able to trace this statement to any reliable source and do not credit it. If true Coffax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, would become President and we should think would keep a pretty strong guard about his person.

Lincoln was shot in the back of the head with a pocket pistol, the ball penetrating the head but not passing through it. It is stated that he went to the theatre very reluctantly and at a late hour and had been there but a short time when he was shot. The newspapers had announced that the President and Gen. Grant were to be at the theatre that evening, piece on the bills was the American Cousin. An immense audience had assembled at the theatre. General Grant had gone fast on the evening train and Mr. Lincoln thought it would not do to disappoint the audience altogether and went, little expecting that he was to be the subject of the principal tragedy of the evening. The firing of the pistol it is said attracted but little attention, until the assassin leaped upon the stage brandishing a dagger and exclaimed sic semper tyranni. The screams of Mrs. Lincoln a moment after attracted attention to the President's box. The wildest excitement followed. The assassin passed across the stage, escaped by the back door, mounted a horse and left. Suspicion fixed upon William Booth, a son of the tragedian of that name, and subsequent developments seem to confirm these suspicions. The accomplice who stabbed Seward was said to be a Marylander by the name of Smith. Smith it seems went to Seward's residence with a prescription and medicine from his attending physician, the servant who met him at the door objected to his entering but he pushed his way in. At the head of the stairway he was met by Fred Seward, and a colloquy ensued, the result of which was that young Seward was knocked down with a billy. Smith then entered the Secretary's room in doing so however he found it necessary to knock down Major Seward and an attendant, both of whom have since died from their injuries. He then rushed upon the Secretary and stabbed him three times in the neck, escaped from the house, mounted his horse and left. Northern dispatches state that he and Booth have both been arrested in Baltimore.

Recognition of Rumors.

Rumors of this condition have been rife during the past week. One of these is to the effect that we have been recognized by the United States with an alliance offensive and defensive. The reassertion of the Monroe doctrine and an understanding to the effect that we are to unite in driving the French from Mexico immediately.

Another and very different rumor is that France, Spain and Prussia have recognized the Confederacy. The former with armed intervention. This last rumor comes in such a hurry as to have a French fleet already in the Gulf. One account puts them in possession of New Orleans, another of Pensacola. A third rumor has all the Yankee troops from Tennessee and the West moving for New York and Boston. We hear from another source that Gen. Breckinridge had made a speech in which he stated that France had recognized the Confederacy. From another that President Davis had sent a telegram to Mrs. Davis, at Abbeville, South Carolina, in which he mentions the fact that France has recognized the Confederacy. These are only a few of the thousand and one rumors that have been floating around for the past week.

The armistice, the liberal terms granted to Gen. Lee's men, the parols, &c., all indicate that there is a powerful outside pressure of some kind on the United States Government. As yet we could only guess at the character of that pressure. We certainly hope it may be such as to enable us to obtain peace upon liberal terms. We caution our readers however against accepting too readily the many flattering reports that are circulating so freely and being swallowed with such wonderful credulity. The good news comes too thick and too fast, following as it does right upon the heels of terrible defeats and overwhelming disasters. Take it slowly and with some degree of caution. If we are recognized and can have that recognition backed by armed intervention we shall soon know it.

The very latest rumor purports to come from Gen. Hill's Headquarters, to the effect that peace has been declared and that our troops are being disbanded. This would certainly be doing business up hastily, but these are fast times and there is no telling what an hour may bring forth.

Andrew Johnson was sworn in as President of the United States at 11 o'clock, A. M., April the 15th. Intense feeling is said to exist throughout the North in consequence of the deaths of Lincoln and Seward.

Ala. & Tenn. Railroad.

We understand the bridges on the road between this place and Selma will soon be rebuilt, and if the company had engines and cars on the road could be running in the course of a week or ten days. We hope some arrangement may be made by which corn can be brought up to supply the wants of the needy. It will be difficult for many farmers to make crops unless they can get corn from below to feed their plow stock.

The Armistice.

The following press dispatch, appears in the Atlanta Intelligencer, 25th, Greensboro, April 20th.

Brig. Gen. Fry:

General order No 11 reads thus: It is announced to the army that a suspension of hostilities have been agreed upon, pending negotiation between the two Governments. During the continuance the armies are to occupy their present position. By command of Gen. J. E. Johnston.

A. ANDERSON.

A. A. GEN.

The armistice above disclosed applies to your command and the force opposing you. Publish and communicate to the army.

CAPITULATION OF LEE'S ARMY.

From the Carolinian we make a summary of the intelligence received. Prior to the eventful Sunday of capitulation and from the vacation of Richmond and Petersburg, our army suffered from street and disasters, and was sorely pressed by overwhelming odds, but still fought bravely, and completely surrounded.

Sunday, April 10th. A bright, clear, beautiful day, but opened gloomy. Our army had reached Appomattox Court House on the road to Lynchburg. Thomas, with his army, arrived before us. A defeated junction with Grant's army, infantry and artillery, completely surrounded our little command. We had from five to eight thousand prisoners, and only eight thousand effective men, with muskets all told. The supply of ammunition was nearly exhausted. In this emergency Gen. Lee determined to cut his way through. Orders were given for a grand charge, and our troops massed accordingly.

General Grimes' division led the charge, followed successively by two others. The engagement commenced shortly after sunrise, and was continued until our men had broken through the Federal lines, driven them nearly a mile and a half, and captured several pieces of artillery, and some hundreds of prisoners. The old spirit of fight was unsubdued. Meanwhile a heavy force of cavalry threatened our flanks. For some reason Gen. Lee issued orders to the troops to cease firing and withdraw.

Subsequently and officer, said to be General Custar, of the Yankee cavalry, entered our lines with a flag of truce. Whether his appearance was in response to a request from Gen. Lee, or he was the bearer of a formal demand for the surrender initiated by General Grant, we are not informed. At this time our army was in line of battle on or near the Appomattox road, the skirmishers thrown out, while two hundred and fifty yards in front of these on an eminence was a large body of Federal cavalry. The coup d'oeil is described as magnificent.

Soon after the return of General Custar to his lines, General Grant, accompanied by his staff, rode to the headquarters of Gen. Lee, which were under an apple tree near the road. The interview is described as exceedingly impressive. After the salutatory formalities, which doubtless were brief and business-like—Gen. Lee tendered his sword to Grant in token of surrender. That officer, however, with a courtesy for which we must accord him due respect declined to receive it, or receiving, declined to retain it, and accompanied its return with substantially the following remark: Gen. Lee keep that sword. You have won it by your gallantry. You have not been whipped, but overpowered, and I cannot receive it as token of surrender from so brave a man. The reply of Gen. Lee, we do not know. But Grant and himself are said to have been deeply affected by the solemnity of the occasion and to have shed tears. The scene occurred between ten and eleven o'clock, A. M.

When the sad event became known to the army, officers and men gave way to their emotions, and some among the veterans wept like children. A considerable number swore that they never would surrender, and made their way to the woods. General Garret, of this State, and Rosser of Virginia, with a few followers on their way out and escaped. But the bulk of the army, the men who, for four years, have done battle so nobly for the cause, together with leaders like Longstreet, Gordon, Kershaw and others, whose names are forever distinguished, were obliged to accept the proffered terms.

These were—capitulation with all the honors of war, officers to retain their side arms and personal property, and the men their baggage. Each one was thereupon paroled, and allowed to go his way.

During Sunday and Monday, a large number of the Federal soldiers and officers visited our camps and looked curiously on our commands, but there was nothing like exultation, no shouting for joy, and no word uttered that could add to the mortification already sustained. On the contrary every symptom of respect was manifested, and the Southern army was praised for the brave and noble manner in which it had defended our cause.

The force of the Yankee army is estimated at 200,000 men. Our own not more than eight thousand effective infantry and two thousand cavalry. It is said that the total number paroled was about twenty-three thousand men of all arms and arms.

It is understood that Generals Lee and Longstreet, and other officers, are now on parole in the city of Richmond.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

TALLADEGA COUNTY.

PROBATE COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

May 2nd, 1865.

ESTATE OF EDWARD HENRY, dec'd. THIS day came John Henderson, Administrator de bonis non, com testamento annexo, of the Estate of Edward Henry, deceased, and filed an account current between himself and said Estate, together with the vouchers relied on to sustain the credit side of his account, also the names, ages, and residence of the heirs and legatees of said estate for a partial settlement of the same.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that Friday the 2nd day of June, 1865, be a day set apart for such settlement in this court, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Alabama Reporter, a newspaper published in the town and County of Talladega, once a week for three weeks successively.

W. H. THORNTON,

Judge of Probate.

WANTED

A SIDE SADDLE. Anyone having a Side Saddle to sell will let it be known at this office. March 8, 1865—tf.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON, OF ALABAMA.

Has located in the country near Scooba, Kemper county, Mississippi, where he may be consulted. He operates with perfect success for

PILES, FISTULA, TUMORS, POLYPI, DISEASES OF FEMALES, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Dr. C. has never lost a patient nor had an accident to happen. He has operated on the most respectable of the profession of all the Southern States, and for many years has visited almost every city in the Confederacy. He will visit any town provided he has as many as three or four cases promised. Satisfactory references must be given.

Office on the Mobile & Ohio R. R., 40 miles above Meridian. Feb. 15, 1865.

LOST--LOST,

BETWEEN the Tan Yard of Seay & Booth and the town of Talladega, (or in the town) a Pocket Book, containing about four hundred dollars in cash, and a note for about \$2,780, drawn by M. R. Burr, and payable to the order of J. C. Burr, dated and due about 21st day of January, 1865. Also two papers, papers of harness needles, and some other papers of value to no one but my- self.

The finder will be satisfactorily rewarded by leaving said book and contents at the Reporter Office. All persons are warned not to trade for illegal soldier's aid notes. SAM'L S. BOOTH. April 3d, 1865-2t

HEADQUARTERS RESERVES OF ALA.

Montgomery, March 8, 1865.

"EXTRAORDINARY" Special Orders No. 50.

I, Major Joseph Barbieri having reported in obedience to Par. I. No. 35 current series from these H'd Qrs assigned to duty as Inspector of Conscription for the 4th Cong. District of Ala., with his H'd Qrs at Talladega, Ala. He will as soon as practicable, visit each county in his district and inspect and report upon the manner in which conscription is performed. He will also summon and after inspection forward to the Camps of instruction all persons holding certificates of permanent disability and such assigned to light duty as in his judgment appear likely to be adjudged qualified for active service. He will see that the Enrol- officers are prompt and efficient in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them, and that they are forwarding as many cheers in going- wards to Camps of Instruction the men whose details have been revoked and who are unassigned.

He will report upon the cases of any conscripts or Reserves who are contrary to orders retained by any of the Departments, or the Government Officials. Should the officers retaining such, refuse to give them up, a special report will be immediately made to this office.

By command of Maj. Gen. Withers, To Maj. Joseph Barbieri, Inspector, &c. R. H. BROWNE, A. A. A. G.

T. WARWICK, WATCH MAKER, TALLADEGA, ALABAMA.

January 14, 1864.

\$50 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the Choocolocco Iron Works on the 26th of June, a negro man, named ALBERT, aged about 45 years, 5 feet 3 inches high, black complexion, hump shouldered, slow spoken, weighs about 125 lbs.

Also ISAAC, aged about 28 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, black, weighs about 180 lbs. Has one finger bent backwards, (think it is forefinger on right hand.) These negroes belong to D. C. Topp, Duck Hill, Miss., and will probably make their way for home.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension or for such information as will lead to their recovery. J. B. KNIGHT & CO. June 30, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of William H. Cross, deceased, having been granted the undersigned on the 6th day of December 1864, by the Honorable N. B. Mardis, Judge of Probate Court of Shelby county.

Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said Estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred. SARAH F. CROSS, Administratrix.

A Horse and Boy! A Horse and Boy! A Kingdom for a Horse and Boy!

LEFT last spring at or near this place Sergt. C. H. Smith, Company (C), 3rd Regt. of Texas Cavalry, a negro boy named Anderson and a horse. Sergt. C. H. Smith is now a prisoner and I wish to find the boy and horse; any person having said and report the same, giving his name and address to Judge Thornton, will oblige. TEXAS RANGER, SIM FLORENCE, Co. K, 3rd Texas Cav.